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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/876
S/1995/236
29 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 79
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Stevo Crvenkovski, addressed to you.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the General Assembly under item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Denko MALESKI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Allow me, first of all, to express my appreciation for your understanding so far, and for all the efforts of the United Nations Security Council, as well as for your personal efforts in respect of the issue of restructuring the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Republic of Macedonia.

According to the information I have received, all possible efforts have been made in order to find an appropriate and practical solution for what has become a necessity, i.e. the separation of the UNPROFOR mandates in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, in respect of the essence of the mandate and of its name. I am at liberty to point out that the second issue is not of second-rate importance at all. On the contrary, just a minor and perhaps symbolic modification of the name of these forces has a clear effect in defining their mandate and makes a distinction in regard to the foundations of the spirit of the United Nations actions - adjustment to specific needs.

With this in view, we consider that the solution containing the distinction "UNPREDEP" entails the idea of emphasizing the key and most specific issue in the case of the Republic of Macedonia - preventive diplomacy and its first application in United Nations history and the practice of international relations. We believe that its uniqueness and maximum successfulness thus far deserve additional small efforts that would underline once again a key principle of individualizing global solutions.

We are convinced that essentially our views on this issue correspond to a maximum and that this request of ours pertaining to the name to be used for the United Nations forces in the Republic of Macedonia - UNPREDEP - will be met with understanding.

(Signed) Stevo CRVENKOVSKI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/877
29 March 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 118 (a)

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991): UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled: "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/863) and the related statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

3. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 50th meeting on 29 March 1995. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/49/SR.50).

II. CONSIDERATION OF A DRAFT DECISION

4. At the 50th meeting, on 29 March 1995, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee introduced orally a draft decision entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 6 below).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The General Assembly, pending consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(a) Approves, provisionally, an amount of 12,000,000 United States dollars net for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995, including the two thirds of that amount to be funded from voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission;

(b) Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount of 4,000,000 dollars net, representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995, in addition to the 8,000,000 dollars to be made available by the Government of Kuwait.

1/ A/49/863.

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Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/878
29 March 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 162

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/49/240, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled: "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/854) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/868).

3. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 47th, 49th and 50th meetings, on 24, 28 and 29 March 1995. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.47, 49 and 50).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/49/L.42

4. At the 50th meeting, on 29 March 1995, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan" (A/C.5/49/L.42).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/49/L.42 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for a period of up to six months, subject to proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remained committed to an effective cease-fire, national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy,

Recognizing that the costs of the Mission of Observers are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission of Observers, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission of Observers with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

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1/ A/49/854.

2/ A/49/868.

1. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 2/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

3. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission of Observers in full and on time;

4. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan an amount of 3,251,200 United States dollars gross (3,123,600 dollars net) for the operation of the Mission of Observers from 16 December 1994 to 26 April 1995, inclusive of the amount of 1,759,700 dollars gross (1,711,800 dollars net) authorized under the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995 and inclusive also of the amount of 651,600 dollars gross (611,600 dollars net) authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 of 23 December 1994;

5. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 3,251,200 dollars gross (3,123,600 dollars net) for the period from 16 December 1994 to 26 April 1995 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994 3/ to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 394,100 dollars gross (378,600 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995 4/ to be applied against the balance, that is, 2,857,100 dollars gross (2,745,000 dollars net), for the period from 1 January to 26 April 1995, inclusive;

6. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 127,600 dollars approved for the period from 16 December 1994 to 26 April 1995, inclusive; 15,500 dollars being the amount pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period ending 31 December 1994 and the difference, that is, 112,100 dollars. being for the period from 1 January to 26 April 1995, inclusive;

3/ See resolutions 46/221 A and 48/233 A and decision 47/456.

4/ See resolution 49/19 B.

7. Decides to appropriate an amount of 10,044,200 dollars gross (9,547,000 dollars net) for the continued operation of the Mission of Observers for the period from 27 April 1995 to 30 June 1996, to be assessed at the rate of 717,400 dollars gross (681,900 dollars net) per month in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission of Observers beyond the period authorized by the Council in its resolution 968 (1994);

8. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission of Observers in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan".

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General Assembly
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Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/879
S/1995/241
29 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 29 March 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council

In my report of 1 March 1995 to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the peace negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) (A/48/857-S/1995/168), I referred to the negotiations on the identity and rights of indigenous people, to which much effort was devoted between 20 October and 20 December 1994, and expressed the hope that the parties would spare no effort to finalize that important agreement at the earliest possible date.

Work on this issue resumed on 2 March 1995. It concluded on 24 March 1995 in Mexico City with the finalization of the text of an agreement on identity and rights of indigenous people, which is to be signed by the parties on 31 March 1995 in Mexico City.

This is an encouraging development, which should help the peace negotiations to regain the necessary momentum towards an agreement on a firm and lasting peace. It comes as the General Assembly considers the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA).

In this respect, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that, in the final text of the agreement on identity and rights of indigenous people, the parties concur that, while the agreement as a whole will enter into force at the

signing of a final peace agreement, those aspects which relate to human rights recognized in the Guatemalan legal order, including international treaties, conventions and other instruments to which Guatemala is a party, should be implemented immediately. The parties request that implementation of these aspects of the agreement be verified by MINUGUA.

Immediately after the signing of the agreement, I shall convey its text to you and assess the implications of the request for immediate verification, on which I shall convey my recommendations to the General Assembly.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/880
S/1995/245
30 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to President Alija Izetbegovic's letter of 22 March 1995 to you, we would highlight the following considerations as part of a review of the United Nations mandated operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although we would not want to limit such a comprehensive review to just these points, we do assess that they should be addressed with the highest urgency while necessitating no changes in the current Security Council authorization:

1. The "lifeline" to Sarajevo, the "blue route", transects exclusively Government-controlled territory and a few hundred metres of runway that is controlled by the United Nations under its mandate. Yet, this lifeline is closed at the demand of Serbian forces on the theory that the Pale Serbs must be in agreement with its being opened. This runs counter not only to logic, but also to existing Security Council mandates including resolutions 752 (1992) and 824 (1993), 836 (1993) and 900 (1994) (which specially designate Sarajevo as a "safe area" to be free of this type of strangulation). We therefore request that the United Nations forces assume responsibility, as is consistent with their mandate, to keep the blue route open regardless of Serbian agreement thereto. The Pale Serbs cannot be allowed to maintain their stranglehold on the city.

2. The key access road from Sarajevo to Sarajevo airport has been interrupted by the deployment of a Serbian checkpoint at a key intersection. This is inconsistent with Security Council resolutions 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) on opening and placing the airport under United Nations control as well as the agreement signed on that point by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the United Nations as well as the Pale Serbs with the United Nations.

3. The Security Council on numerous occasions, and in particular in its resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993), 900 (1994), 913 (1994) and others, has stressed the importance it places on and has given the necessary authority for fully lifting the siege of Sarajevo and maintaining the city's centuries old role as a multi-ethnic, united, integrated and free city. Unfortunately, almost three years after it was initially shelled, Sarajevo remains besieged with its own citizens subjected to deprivation, suffering, sniping, shelling and murder despite the numerous resolutions to the contrary and its status as a safe area and exclusion zone. The committed efforts of Mr. William Eagleton, the Secretary-General's Special Coordinator, various non-governmental organizations and national organizations and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to proceed with the rebuilding and reconciliation of the city, as demanded by resolutions 900 (1994) and 913 (1994), have been thwarted by the Serbian forces and the continuing tolerance of this siege.

4. The civilian populations of the Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac safe areas are systematically deprived of the essentials of life by the besieging Serbian forces. According to the United Nations own reports, 20 per cent of the population of Bihac is at risk of starvation. Furthermore, while some food is allowed to pass, the Serbians have resorted to denying selectively certain less prominent essentials such as vitamins, mineral nutrients, medicines or even soap and toothpaste. As a further cruel example of systematic deprivation, Srebrenica's only surgeon, a non-national, is denied return to the town despite commitments to the contrary. There is a strategy of committing genocide by the pruning method. The Serbians hope to accomplish their crime by cutting down snippets of human life not noticeable to an increasingly disengaged international community until the entire tree of human life in places like Srebrenica has been eradicated.

5. Despite numerous reminders about the Geneva Conventions and calls upon Serbian military and political leadership to halt and reverse their practice of ethnic cleansing, these crimes continue as cited by your report of 22 March 1995, abated only by the rapidly decreasing number of potential human victims.

6. Once again, according to your report of 22 March 1995, the so-called Krajina Serbs continue to violate our international border as well as the status of the United Nations protected area zones within the Republic of Croatia by their direct involvement in the assault upon Bihac. We request that modalities be established to cease these violations of our territorial integrity and sovereignty emanating from across our international border from areas ostensibly under United Nations control.

7. As outlined already in our letter of 28 March 1995, the recent Serbian deployment of new anti-aircraft systems through much of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a direct challenge to the United Nations and its mandate in our Republic and a threat to those individuals executing that mandate. It is the most serious factor causing the greatest deterioration in the humanitarian, military and political environment in our Republic at least over the last year.

We continue to believe that the above most urgent issues should be addressed immediately as the initial part of a more comprehensive review. We

remain of the firm view that modalities and a time-frame must be established for this review. We would propose that the Secretary-General issue a report to the Council within six weeks regarding the issues raised herein as the initial part of the comprehensive review.

Finally, as we seek to envision a more effective United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), we wish to express our appreciation to the United Nations-mandated personnel and humanitarian forces already on the ground for their well-intentioned and directed efforts within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to pay tribute in particular to those who have given their lives in the performance of their duties.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/881
30 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 51

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

Letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its appendix, which contains a letter dated 27 March 1994 sent to you by Mrs. Süheyla Küçük, President of the Turkish Cypriot Women's Association, could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 27 March 1995 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter dated 27 March 1995 addressed to you by Mrs. Süheyla Küçük, President of the Turkish Cypriot Women's Association, which is in response to a statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women under agenda item 5, entitled "Monitoring the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women", held on 21 March 1995.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its appendix could be circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 51.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

Appendix

As President of the Turkish Cypriot Women's Association, I am writing to express our profound indignation at the remarks made by the Greek Cypriot delegate at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women recently held at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

First of all, allow me to state that the Greek Cypriot delegate does not represent Cyprus as a whole and cannot speak on behalf of Turkish Cypriot women or "women of Cyprus" as she claims. Such a presumptuous claim is legally void and morally impermissible. On the other hand, we find the substance of her remarks regarding the historical events and political developments in Cyprus, and how they have affected the condition of women, totally misguided and hypocritical.

It is true that there was an invasion in Cyprus in 1974 and, in fact, in the preceding 11 years before then; but this was the Greek invasion of Cyprus clearly identified as such by Archbishop Makarios in his dramatic speech to the Security Council on 19 July 1974, several days after a coup directed from Athens that had toppled him.

Turkish Cypriots, women included, are the real victims of the 31-year-old Cyprus conflict that the Greek side has created in order to make the island part of Greece. To try to blame others for what the Greek Cypriots have caused themselves is an insult to the memory of those women who lost their lives and to the thousands of Turkish Cypriot women who have lost their loved ones. To exploit past events and human suffering, on the other hand, particularly on an occasion which is supposed to be dedicated to "the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women", seems to us to be a contradiction of the very purpose of, and a disservice to, the occasion itself.

I am sure you will agree with us that there is nothing "forward-looking" about bringing up and distorting historic events for propaganda purposes, and thus not only perpetuating but also exacerbating the prevailing lack of trust between the two communities in Cyprus. We therefore deplore this unbecoming behaviour of the Greek Cypriot delegate at the above-mentioned meeting and call on Greek Cypriot women and officials to stop creating further obstacles for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust between the two peoples of the island.